

10 CSR 80-2.010 Definitions

10 CSR 80-2.015 Site characterization

10 CSR 80-2.020 Permitting

10 CSR 80-2.030 Closure/Post-closure/FAI

10 CSR 80-11.010 UWLF Design and Operation



#### State definition of *utility waste*

 Utility waste means fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal <u>or other fossil fuels</u>

# Federal definition of *coal combustion* residuals (CCR)

 Fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials generated from <u>burning</u> <u>coal for the purpose of generating electricity by</u> <u>electric utilities and independent power producers</u>



Material is essentially the same in both definitions

Key differences in definitions:

State definition includes larger universe of facilities

- Combustion of other fossil fuels
- Purposes other than generation of electricity
- Facilities other than electric utilities



#### Other aspects of Chapter 2

- Permitting requirements
- Beneficial use (exemptions)
- Closure/post-closure
- Financial Assurance Instruments (FAIs)



Regulations of CCR surface impoundments

Effective July 30, 1997:

- 2.020(9) Permit Exemptions.
  - (A) The following types of activities, solid waste disposal areas or solid waste processing facilities are not required to obtain a permit provided that pollution, a public nuisance or a health hazard is not created:



2.020(9)(A)7

The operation and/or closure of a waste stabilization lagoon, settling pond or other water or wastewater treatment facility which has a permit from the Missouri Clean Water Commission even though the facility may receive solid or semisolid waste materials so long as the facility complies with the provisions of 10 CSR 80-2.030(2)(B) regarding filing of the survey plat upon closure. A solid waste disposal area construction and operating permit shall be required for settling ponds intended for the permanent disposal of utility waste and where the owner/operator applies for a construction permit or approval from the Missouri Clean Water Commission after the effective date of this rule;



10 CSR 80-2.030(2)(B)

When required by subsection (2)(A) of this rule, the person found in violation shall submit, for departmental approval, a survey plat or detailed description of the open dump, unpermitted solid waste disposal area or unpermitted solid waste processing facility prior to filing with the county recorder of deeds in the county where the open dump, unpermitted solid waste disposal area or unpermitted solid waste processing facility is located.



Survey plat or detailed description

Statement of closure on department's forms

No specific closure requirements

#### Recommendations

- Dewater
- Grade surface to drain (adequate slope)
- Cover with soil
- Vegetate
- Record in chain of title



Closure of inactive or existing CCR surface impoundments

In accordance with the federal rule

Closure of CCR surface impoundments dewatered before Oct. 19, 2015

 Follow MoDNR recommendations 2.020(9)(A)7



No other current rules addressing CCR surface impoundments



Chapter 11 Utility Waste Landfill Design & Operation

- Effective July 30, 1997
- Many requirement N/A to Utility Waste Landfills (UWLF) already in existence on that date
- Letters sent to UWLF owners in November 1997

UWLFs permitted after July 30, 1997 closer to complying with federal rule

- Site location restrictions
- Detailed site investigation/ground water (GW) monitoring (partially)
- Closure and Post-closure plans
- Surface water control systems



More stringent aspects of Chapter 11

- Construction quality assurance (CQA)
- Financial assurance
- Survey control
- Operating manuals
- Easement, notice and covenant
- Closure survey plat



Less stringent aspects of Chapter 11

- Site location restrictions not included:
  - Seismic impact zones
  - GW separation
- Liners
- Final cover
- Inspections
- GW monitoring
- Closure/post-closure



What can we say about revised state regulations?

Key changes under consideration:

- Adopt the term 'coal combustion residuals'
- Drop 'other fossil fuels' from definition
- Keep other coal-burning electric power plants under Chapter 11
- Clarify that waste from other fossil fuels and other plants is still regulated



What can we say about revised state regulations?

Other state definitions will be aligned with those in the federal rule

Aquifer, uppermost aquifer Beneficial use Horizontal expansion

Federal definitions need to be added into state rules CCR units (landfill, surface impoundment, piles, etc.)



What can we say about revised state regulations?

Entirely new chapter addressing surface impoundments

or

Revise Chapter 11 to address landfills and surface impoundments



What can we say about revised state regulations?

A revised Chapter 11 will resemble Chapter 3 (SLFs)

Liners

Leachate collection systems

Final cover systems (similar)

GW monitoring/corrective action

Surface water control

Closure/post-closure

The DSI process is <u>not</u> likely to change substantially



What can we say about revised state regulations?

More stringent requirements in Chapter 11 are likely to remain in effect, with revisions. These include:

Financial assurance

**CQA** 

Survey control

**Operating Manuals** 

**Survey plats** 

**Easement, Notice and Covenant** 



What can we say about revised state regulations?

Most aspects of surface impoundment regulations will closely mirror landfill regulations

Siting criteria

Liners

Final cover

**DSI** process

**GW** monitoring

Financial assurance

**CQA** 

Air quality

Operating manuals

Survey control

Survey plats

**Easements** 



What can we say about revised state regulations?

Several major aspects of surface impoundment regulations will be significantly different than landfill regulations

Hydrologic/hydraulic aspects
Hazard potential classification
Inflow/outflow designs
Structural integrity (FS, seismic designs, etc.)
Related Inspections





Missouri Geological Survey needs to be involved in:

Any subsurface site characterization work on a permitted site

Location/installation of new GW monitoring wells

**GW** separation demonstration

General interpretation of subsurface data



Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP) needs to be involved in:

 Development of any demonstration, plan, design, associated with a permitted UWLF

#### **Recommendations:**

- Submit information with content and format ready to place into operating record to satisfy federal criteria
- Post it in your operating record
- Revise after comments by SWMP



MoDNR cannot determine whether or not something does or does not comply with federal regulations

 Any comments or statements by MoDNR staff related to federal rule will be <u>opinions</u>

#### **MoDNR** evaluations:

- Interpretation of analyses/data
- Impact on operations
- Protection of state water and land resources
- Compliance with current state regulations



Key points to iron out:

GW separation (future phases/effects) Seismic analyses

Site characterization (DSI)

Location of groundwater monitoring wells for phased facilities <u>link to pdf</u>

Final cover system designs



Closure of existing CCR surface impoundments

- Must contact Water Protection Program (WPP) prior to closure in all cases
- Must contact SWMP prior to closure with material in place



# Impact on Existing Surface Impoundments

SWMP needs to be involved in:

Development of any demonstration, plan, design, associated with an existing CCR surface impoundment

Hydrologic/hydraulic design and structural integrity analyses will require cooperation of both parties



General exemptions 10 CSR 80-2.020(9)(A)

- (9)(A)5 The use of solid waste in the processing or manufacturing of products (asphalt shingles, gypsum wallboard, sandblast media)
- (9)(A)11 Bottom ash or boiler slag for traction control on snow and ice
- (9)(A)12 Fly ash as concrete or flowable fill additive



Site-specific exemptions 10 CSR 80-2.020(9)

(9)(B) Generic beneficial use of solid waste

(9)(F) Fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag for road base construction (two feet)

Structural fill (two feet; five acres)

(9)(G) Type C fly ash as soil amendment (six inch mixture)

soil stabilization(two feet; five acres)



Site-specific exemptions 10 CSR 80-2.020

(9)(H) Department may approve quantities in excess of those specified in (9)(F) and (G) (permit or exemption from Missouri Clean Water Commission)

(9)(I) Landfill daily cover



Statewide general beneficial use exemptions (GBUEs)

**Currently several issued to:** 

**Utilities** 

**Material distributors** 

**MoDOT** 

Status is uncertain – discussions in progress



Federal definition

Beneficial use of CCR means the CCR meet all of the following conditions:

- (1) The CCR must provide a functional benefit;
- (2) The CCR must substitute for the use of a virgin material, conserving natural resources that would otherwise need to be obtained through practices, such as extraction;
- (3) The use of the CCR must meet relevant product specifications, regulatory standards or design standards when available, and when such standards are not available, the CCR is not used in excess quantities; and



(4) When unencapsulated use of CCR involving placement on the land of 12,400 tons or more in nonroadway applications, the user must demonstrate and keep records, and provide such documentation upon request, that environmental releases to groundwater, surface water, soil and air are comparable to or lower than those from analogous products made without CCR, or that environmental releases to groundwater, surface water, soil and air will be at or below relevant regulatory and health-based benchmarks for human and ecological receptors during use.



Unencapsulated beneficial uses

Unencapsulated uses of CCR are numerous and range, in total use, from hundreds of thousands of tons to millions of tons per year. These applications include, as examples, the following:

- (1) Flowable fill
- (2) structural fills
- (3) soil modification/stabilization
- (4) waste stabilization/solidification
- (5) use in agriculture as a soil amendment
- (6) aggregate



SWMP's interpretation is that the EPA looks upon the following beneficial uses favorably:

**Encapsulated beneficial uses** 

Substitute for Portland cement in concrete mixture Substitute for natural gypsum in wallboard

Unencapsulated beneficial use in roadway applications (state and federal highway projects)



EPA's view of other unencapsulated beneficial uses is uncertain:

Traction control on snow and ice

- Quantity calculated?
- Storage
- Application

Surface coating on asphalt shingles

- Quantity calculated?
- Manufacturing process (imbedded in emulsion?)

Sandblast media



Who is ultimately responsible for beneficial use?

Supplier?

Distributor?

End user?



Unencapsulated beneficial uses in large quantities

Difficulty lies in making environmental demonstration

Environmental releases comparable to/lower than releases from analogous materials

or

Environmental releases will be at or below relevant regulatory and health-based benchmarks



What is a release?

Any CCR placed into the environment Any contamination which leaches from CCR

What are relevant regulatory/health-based benchmarks?

Federal MCLs (leaching)
State water quality standards (leaching)
MRBCA standards (solids/GW look-up tables)



The role of groundwater monitoring in beneficial use applications

WPP may require GW monitoring

Department does not consider GW monitoring to be appropriate for environmental demonstrations

Environmental demonstrations are intended to be preventative